

Statistics Weekly

Thursday, 25 November 1993

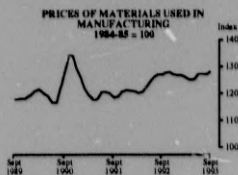


The week in statistics ...

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IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

statistics



Increase in manufacturing materials prices

The price index of materials used in manufacturing industries rose by 0.8 per cent between August and September 1993.

While prices for home produced materials rose by 0.3 per cent in September, imported materials prices rose by 1.7 per cent.

Higher world prices for imported commodities such as chemicals and crude petroleum, together with the effect of the declining value of the Australian dollar, were the main contributors to the rise in the imported materials index in September.

Higher prices for domestic crude petroleum and for live animals were partly offset by lower prices for metal ores and concentrates in the home produced materials index.

Between September 1992 and September 1993 the price index of manufacturing materials increased by 0.9 per cent.

The table below summarises the price movements.

PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING, SEPTEMBER 1993
Percentage change

Source of material	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Imported	1.7	4.5
Home produced	0.3	-0.9
All manufacturing	0.8	0.9

As reported last week, the price index for goods produced by Australian manufacturers increased by 0.5 per cent between August and September, and stood 1.8 per cent higher than in September 1992.

For further information, order the publication *Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)*, or contact Geoff Brown on (06) 252 5348.

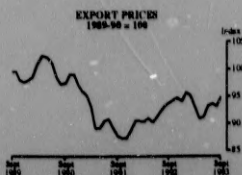
Export prices increase

The Export Price Index rose 1.7 per cent between August and September 1993.

The fall in the value of the Australian dollar against the major trading currencies led to price increases for a wide range of items, the most significant being for coal, iron ore and wheat. These increases were partly offset by small price decreases for about 20 per cent of the items in the index.

Between September 1992 and September 1993 the Export Price Index increased by 1.1 per cent.

Continued ...



Price changes for major commodity groups are shown below.

EXPORT PRICES, SEPTEMBER 1993
Percentage change

Commodity group	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Gold, diamonds and coin	-0.6	14.3
Prepared foodstuffs	0.8	11.8
Live animals and animal products	1.3	8.9
Motor vehicles, aircraft and vessels	1.8	7.8
Vegetable products	2.0	3.9
Products of chemicals or allied industries	1.0	2.9
Machinery and mechanical appliances	1.0	0.9
Mineral products	3.7	-0.1
Base metals and articles of base metals	-0.3	-10.7
Wool and cotton fibres	0.5	-13.2
All groups	1.7	1.1

For further information, order the publication Export Price Index, Australia (6405.0), or contact Peter Cordy on (06) 252 5541.

Falling dollar raises import prices

The Import Price Index rose by 2.2 per cent in September 1993, with a significant fall in the value of the Australian dollar against the major trading currencies leading to price increases in a wide range of imports.

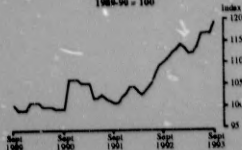
Between September 1992 and September 1993 the index increased by 8.5 per cent.

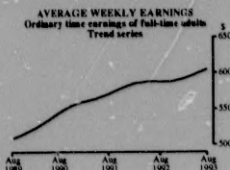
Price changes for selected items are shown below.

IMPORT PRICES, SEPTEMBER 1993
Percentage change

Selected items	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Crude materials	1.2	20.0
Commodities and transactions	-1.1	14.3
Machinery and transport equipment	2.5	11.6
Manufactured goods	2.8	7.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.3	6.6
Food and live animals	1.7	4.3
Chemical products	1.6	0.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and other related materials	4.0	-0.9
Beverages and tobacco	-4.2	-1.7
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	1.2	-5.7
All groups	2.2	8.5

IMPORT PRICES
1986-99 = 100





Trend series for AWE — final figures for August

From this quarter average weekly earnings (AWE) are presented as both original and trend estimates.

Final trend estimates for most categories of employees earnings showed steady growth in the three months to August 1993.

At the State/Territory level, increases in average weekly ordinary time earnings original estimates for males and persons in South Australia (3.4% and 2.4% respectively) and in average weekly total earnings for full-time adult females in Queensland (2.1%) were statistically significant.

The table shows movements in the trend series for this category of earnings for all States and Territories.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUGUST 1993
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings
Trend series

State/ Territory	Weekly earnings (\$)			Percentage change in 'Persons' from	
	Males	Females	Persons	May 1993	August 1992
New South Wales	652.40	554.10	617.20	1.3	2.3
Victoria	642.90	532.40	603.60	1.0	2.7
Queensland	606.80	514.50	574.90	1.5	5.6
South Australia	626.00	548.30	601.30	1.5	3.1
Western Australia	646.60	500.00	593.80	0.1	0.1
Tasmania	613.00	506.60	576.20	0.7	2.4
Northern Territory	674.00	578.50	635.20	0.3	2.0
Australian Capital Territory	757.20	628.70	703.90	1.5	5.1
Australia	641.20	538.40	604.80	1.1	2.9

For further information, order the publication *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0), or contact Peter Greenfield on (09) 323 5304.

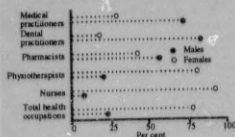
Health sector expansion slows

High rates of employment growth in health occupations, which had been a feature of the decade to 1986, slowed markedly in the five years to the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

Employment in health occupations had grown by 20 per cent between 1976 and 1981 and by about 15 per cent in the following five years — in both cases more than double the rate of growth in employment generally. In the five years to 1991 however, the number of people in health occupations grew by about seven per cent — slightly less than the growth in overall employment in that period.

Continued ...

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH OCCUPATIONS, AUGUST 1991



This is one of the more general findings of a new Australian Bureau of Statistics publication which has extracted data from the 1991 Census to provide a detailed profile of workers in health occupations.

The Census also revealed that the proportion of women in higher paid health professions increased significantly in the decade to 1991. Among medical practitioners, women's representation rose from 18.9 per cent in 1981 to 28.6 per cent, while for dental practitioners the increase was from 11.2 per cent to 17.1 per cent.

In all health occupations, women accounted for 77.5 per cent of employment (see chart at left). This was largely a result of the continuing dominance of women in the nursing profession, which accounted for 188 630 of the 272 560 people who reported they were employed in a health occupation on Census night.

A further 49 320 people were employed in health-related occupations, such as medical technicians, psychologists, counsellors, social workers, medical testing professionals and ambulance officers.

In August 1991 there were 23 doctors and four dentists per 10 000 of the Australian population. The table below shows the variation in the rate for these and other health occupations by State/Territory. (In the table, 'other health practitioners' includes pharmacists, occupational therapists, optometrists, physiotherapists, speech pathologists, and other diagnosis and treatment practitioners.)

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH OCCUPATIONS
AUGUST 1991

Rate per 10 000 population

State/ Territory	Medical practitioners	Dental practitioners	Other health practitioners	Nurses	Total
New South Wales	23.9	4.3	23.6	100.5	152.4
Victoria	23.5	3.7	22.9	123.5	173.7
Queensland	21.2	3.9	21.2	103.3	149.6
South Australia	25.6	4.3	23.2	137.3	190.6
Western Australia	20.6	4.0	22.1	110.3	157.0
Tasmania	20.5	2.4	21.2	140.4	164.6
Northern Territory	21.0	3.4	15.9	113.1	153.5
Australian Capital Territory	23.9	5.4	24.3	98.2	151.4
Australia	23.0	4.0	22.7	111.9	161.8

The ratio of health workers to total population was higher in the capital cities than in the remainder of each State except Victoria, where the ratios were similar.

For further information, order the publication *Characteristics of Persons Employed in Health Occupations, Australia* (4346/0), or contact Brian Richings on (06) 252 5786.

The health profile of a State

State of Health in NSW, jointly produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the New South Wales Health Department, provides a detailed analysis of the health of people in New South Wales. This newly released publication describes key indicators of health status, use of health services and facilities, and health-related aspects of lifestyle, drawing on a variety of statistical sources.

The main source of information used in *State of Health in NSW* is the 1989-90 National Health Survey. According to this survey, the majority (78%) of New South Wales adults believed their health to be good or excellent, 17 per cent reported that their health was fair and only 5 per cent reported poor health.

However, 71 per cent of New South Wales residents reported one or more illnesses or injuries in the fortnight prior to the survey; headache was the most commonly reported single condition, affecting 12 per cent of the population in the fortnight before the survey.

The National Health Survey also found that 64 per cent of people in New South Wales suffered long-term medical conditions, with the most common including eyesight disorders (31%), arthritis (11%), hayfever (8%), asthma (8%) and high blood pressure (7%).

Further findings from the National Health Survey presented in *State of Health in NSW* are:

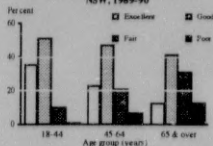
- ☐ the proportion of New South Wales adults who smoked fell from 37 per cent to 29 per cent between 1977 and 1990;
- ☐ men were more likely to be overweight or obese than women, with 43 per cent of men overweight or obese compared with 29 per cent of women;
- ☐ 66 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people thought their health was excellent or good;
- ☐ 25 per cent of women and 17 per cent of men consulted a doctor in the fortnight before the survey;
- ☐ children under the age of seven whose parents were born overseas were less likely than children of Australian-born parents to be immunised against childhood diseases.

The survey used guidelines produced by the National Health and Medical Research Council to classify the State's population according to the health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol.

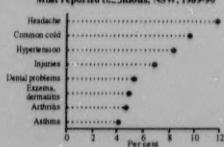
The alcohol health risk level was based on the average daily consumption of alcohol during the week prior to interview of people aged 18 years and over.

Continued ...

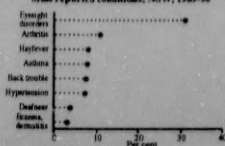
SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS
NSW, 1989-90

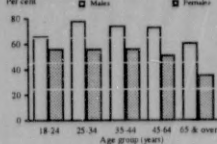


PEOPLE EXPERIENCING RECENT ILLNESS
Most reported conditions, NSW, 1989-90



PEOPLE EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM ILLNESS
Most reported conditions, NSW, 1989-90



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, NSW 1989-90
Per cent

As the table below shows, the Central Coast Health Area (23%), the Hunter Health Area (22%) and the South West Health Region (22%) had the highest level of adult males drinking at medium/high risk levels.

ALCOHOL HEALTH RISK LEVEL, HEALTH AREAS/REGIONS, NSW, 1989-90
(Per cent)

Health area/region	Males			Females		
	Total who consumed alcohol	Alcohol risk level		Total who consumed alcohol	Alcohol risk level	
		Low	Medium/high		Low	Medium/high
Area						
Central Coast	78.2	55.6	22.7	60.3	47.9	12.4
Central Sydney	69.4	57.4	12.0	52.4	43.3	9.1
Eastern Sydney	73.5	56.2	17.4	52.7	40.4	12.3
Hunter	74.6	52.5	22.1	51.4	44.6	6.8
Illawarra	77.1	59.5	17.6	55.8	48.8	7.0
Northern Sydney	77.8	62.2	15.6	61.8	51.3	10.5
South Western Sydney	64.8	53.0	11.8	40.1	37.0	3.1
Southern Sydney	72.3	56.4	15.9	50.1	41.8	8.2
Wentworth	69.5	56.8	12.8	53.8	45.7	8.1
Western Sydney	67.5	51.9	15.6	44.9	38.4	6.5
Region						
Central Western	74.5	61.0	13.5	44.4	38.1	6.3
New England	73.1	59.5	13.5	53.4	47.3	6.0
North Coast	72.2	55.0	17.2	59.0	51.2	7.8
Orana and Far West	76.8	60.6	16.2	53.4	44.2	9.2
South Eastern	76.8	59.0	17.8	53.4	42.4	11.0
South West	73.1	51.1	22.1	49.0	43.7	5.4
New South Wales	72.6	56.3	16.3	52.0	44.1	7.9

For further information, order the publication *State of Health in NSW (4330.1)*, or contact Valda McSorley on (02) 268 4386.

Tourism marketing figures

Results from a survey of overseas tourism marketing expenditure indicate that Australian tourism operators spent more than \$190 million on marketing their products overseas in the 1992-93 financial year.

Of this amount, 27 per cent was spent on marketing in Japan, 27 per cent in the UK/Europe, 24 per cent in the USA/Canada, 14 per cent in other Asian countries, 6 per cent in New Zealand, and 2 per cent in other markets.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR ALL OPERATORS, 1992-93

Market	\$'000
Japan	93.8
UK/Europe	91.2
USA/Canada	81.0
Other Asian countries	47.6
New Zealand	20.3
Other market regions	7.4
Total	341.2

Results from the Survey of Overseas Tourism Marketing Expenditure, 1992-93, are now available. For further details contact Andy Harris on (06) 252 5452.

Focus on family support

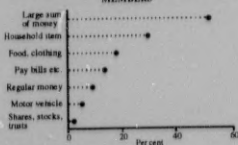
Results of a new Australian Bureau of Statistics survey show the extent to which family members draw on help from both their immediate and extended family in a variety of areas including financial support, child care, and help to find employment and housing.

In the Survey of Families in Australia, conducted in 1992, it was found that:

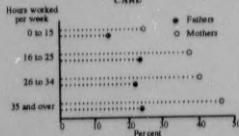
- ☐ almost 1.2 million persons in a twelve month period reported having received some kind of financial support from family members not living with them, including gifts of money, food and clothing or help to pay bills or make loan repayments;
- ☐ 18 per cent of all persons who wanted jobs reported that family members were their main providers of help to look for work;
- ☐ over a third of young people aged 15–19 years who wanted jobs reported family members as their main providers of help to look for work, 80 per cent of which were one or both parents;
- ☐ for couple and one-parent families, family sources of informal child care accounted for 74 per cent of all main child care providers;
- ☐ grandparents accounted for almost half of the total number of persons who reported providing care for family members aged under 12 years who were not living in the same household and comprised two-thirds of all persons who usually provided care each week to these children;
- ☐ of the 1.7 million people who were living rent or board free, 92 per cent reported a family member as the main provider of their free accommodation;
- ☐ some 740 000 persons had received financial help from family members to purchase a home, land or to conduct home improvements in a ten year period, and over 400 000 persons had received an inheritance of land, a house or other residence from family members within the same period.
- ☐ of all persons reporting they had provided support, family members living outside the household predominated in the areas of help to look for work/get a job (60%), income support (80%), and personal care and transport for persons because of sickness, disability or old age (73% and 67% respectively).

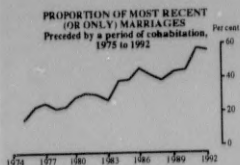
A higher proportion of employed females than employed males stated they had difficulty balancing work and child care (37% vs 24%). Approximately half of mothers who worked 35 hours a week or more reported difficulty managing work and caring for their children compared with less than a quarter of fathers working the same number of hours.

INCOME SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM FAMILY MEMBERS



EMPLOYED PARENTS WHO REPORTED DIFFICULTY MANAGING WORK AND CHILD CARE





Eighteen per cent of lone parents who wanted jobs reported they could not look for work or start work immediately for family or other reasons, compared with 8 per cent of parents in couple families. Over 50 per cent of persons (aged 15 or over) in one-parent families containing dependent children also reported difficulty paying bills or making loan repayments, compared with an overall figure of 35 per cent reporting such difficulty.

Over half of all (most recent) marriages are now preceded by a trial period of living together. The proportion of couples who lived together before starting a registered marriage relationship rose from about 15 per cent of marriages in 1975 to almost 60 per cent in 1991.

About 4 per cent of all families in 1992 were step or blended families; 7 per cent of all children lived in such families. Of couple families with children present, a much higher proportion of de facto couple families contained step children than registered couple families (50% and 6% respectively).

For further information, order the publication *Australia's Families: Selected Findings* (4415a) or contact Jenny Dean on (06) 252 7030.

In brief ...

□ Industrial disputes

In July 1993:

There was a slight increase in the number of industrial disputes compared to June. In July there were 66 disputes reported in progress involving 41 500 employees and the loss of 48 600 working days. By comparison, in June there were 64 disputes reported in progress involving 60 200 employees and 50 000 working days lost. The other industries group has, for the third consecutive month, reported the largest number of working days lost of all industries. This industry group reported 27 700 lost working days (or 57% of all lost time). This is an increase compared to June when 23 700 working days were reported lost. The large number of working days lost in July 1993 for this group of industries is mainly due to an ongoing dispute in the finance, property and business services industry. This industry accounted for the loss of 23 700 working days.

In Queensland there were 13 200 working days reported lost, the highest for this State since November 1992 when there was a loss of 14 500 working days. The food, beverages and tobacco industry was the major contributor to working days lost reported in July 1993.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, July 1993* (6321.0).

□ Trade unions

At June 30 1993 there were 188 trade unions with a total reported membership of 3 000 100. This represents a decrease of 39 unions (or 17%) compared to June 1992 when there were 227 unions and a total membership of 3 135 100.

Continued ...

During the period 1988 to 1993 the number of trade unions continued to decline. Between 1988 and 1990 the decline was fairly small (i.e. the number of unions decreased by 13). Between 1990 and 1991 the number of unions declined by 20, from 1991 to 1992 and from 1992 to 1993 there was a reduction in the number of unions of 48 and 39 respectively. The number of unions declined in all States and Territories over the period 1988 to 1993 but at differential rates.

Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia*, 30 June 1993 (6323.0).

□ Mining industry

The value of mineral exploration (excluding petroleum) in 1991-92 was \$604 million, an increase of less than one per cent over the 1990-91 figure. Western Australia reported the highest level of expenditure with \$333 million being spent on exploration activity. This represented 55 per cent of the total national expenditure. Queensland recorded \$110 million in exploration expenditure, or 18 per cent of the national total.

Total expenditure on petroleum exploration decreased by \$109 million (19%) to \$474 million in 1991-92. On-shore expenditure decreased by \$82 million (38%) to \$135 million, whilst off-shore expenditure fell by \$27 million (7%) to \$339 million in 1991-92.

The value of mineral production for minerals in the metallic minerals, coal and oil and gas sectors decreased by 1 per cent in 1991-92 to \$25 985 million. Although increases were recorded in the metallic minerals and coal mining industries, the major contributor to the decrease was a fall in revenue generated by the oil and gas industry of \$818 million (9%) during 1991-92.

The value of metallic minerals increased slightly to \$10 957 million (up less than 1%) in 1991-92. An increase of \$631 million (9%) in Western Australia's value of production offset decreases in other States. New South Wales value of metallic mineral production fell \$171 million (or 28%) whilst Queensland declined by \$242 million (or 14%) in 1991-92.

Total value of coal production (excluding Tasmania) was \$7 216 million in 1991-92, an increase of \$463 million (or 7%). New South Wales and Queensland remained the major producers of coal, each with 45 per cent of total coal production.

Source: *Mining Industry, Australia*, 1991-92 (8402.0).

□ Retail prices

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF SUPER GRADE PETROL
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1993
At selected retailers

City	Cents per litre
Darwin	74.2
Canberra	73.9
Hobart	73.6
Adelaide	70.0
Sydney	68.9
Perth	67.7
Melbourne	66.8
Brisbane	61.1

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Editor

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Statistics Weekly
25 November 1993

Order from the following:

Expected releases over the fortnight to 7 December

November

- 24** Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure to June 1994, September Quarter 1993 Survey, Preliminary (\$625.0; \$10.70)
Registrations of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, October 1993, Preliminary (9301.0; \$10.70)
- 25** Stocks, Manufacturers' Sales and Expected Sales to June 1994, Australia, September Quarter 1993 (5629.0; \$10.70)
Company Profits, Australia, September Quarter 1993 (5651.0; \$10.70)
Manufacturing Production, Australia, October 1993, Preliminary (8301.0; \$10.70)
- 26** Balance of Payments, Australia, September Quarter 1993 (5302.0; \$21.40)
- 29** Balance of Payments, Australia, October 1993 (5301.0; \$16.30)
Building Approvals, Australia, October 1993 (8731.0; \$13.30)
- 30** Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, September Quarter 1993 (5206.0; \$26.00)

Selected releases: 17 to 23 November

General

Monthly Summary of Statistics, Aust., November 1993 (1304.0; \$20.40)
Economic Indicators, Qld, November 1993 (1307.3; \$6.60)

National accounts, Finance and Foreign trade

Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts, June Qtr 1993 (5232.0; \$50.00)
Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Exports and Imports, 1992-93 (5410.0; \$32.60) — *final issue*
Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Exports, September 1993 (5432.0; \$10.70)
Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Exports, September Qtr 1993 (5434.0; \$19.40) — *final issue*
Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Imports, September Qtr 1993 (5435.0; \$19.40) — *final issue*
Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Imports, Detailed Commodity Tables, 1992-93 (5437.0; \$96.90) — *final issue*

Manufacturing, Mining, Energy, Service industries, Building and Construction

Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Transport Equipment, September 1993 (8363.0; \$7.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Wood and Wood Products, September 1993 (8369.0; \$7.00)
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, NSW, August 1993 (8741.1; \$10.70)
Building Approvals — Private Sector, Perth Statistical Division, October 1993 (8732.5; \$5.00)

Key national indicators	Period	Units	Latest figure available		Percentage change (a) on	
			Original	Seasonally adjusted	Previous period	Corresponding period last year
National accounts						
Gross domestic product (GDP(A)) at 1989-90 prices	June qtr 93	\$m	n.a.	95 250	1.2	3.3
International accounts						
Balance on current account (b)	September 93	\$m	-1 629	-1 139	12	23
Balance on merchandise trade (b)	"	"	-208	110	—	-2
Balance on goods and services (b)	"	"	-546	-10	96	95
Merchandise exports	"	"	5 492	5 644	9	9
Merchandise imports	"	"	-5 700	-5 534	4	9
Net foreign debt	30 June 93	\$m	172 325	n.a.	7.5	12.9
Net foreign liabilities	"	"	222 984	n.a.	7.2	12.2
Consumption and investment						
Retail turnover at current prices	September 93	\$m	8 099	8 224	0.8	3.2
New capital expenditure at current prices (d)	June qtr 93	no.	6 570	6 308	-3.0	6.0
New motor vehicle registrations (d)	September 93	no.	42 545	39 636	-23.4	-10.0
Production						
Manufacturers' sales at 1989-90 prices (e)	June qtr 93	\$m	34 296	34 540	0.9	1.2
Dwelling unit approvals	September 93	no.	15 738	14 889	2.3	11.4
Building approvals	"	\$m	2 478	2 388	6.2	29.1
Building work done at 1989-90 prices	June qtr 93	"	6 023	6 044	-3.1	2.2
Prices						
Consumer price index	September qtr 93	1989-90 = 100.0	109.8	n.a.	0.5	2.2
Articles produced by manufacturing industry	September 93	1988-89 = 100.0	116.0	n.a.	0.5	1.8
Materials used in manufacturing industries	September 93	1984-85 = 100.0	128.1	n.a.	0.8	0.9
Labour force and demography						
Employed persons	October 93	'000	7 828.7	7 807.0	0.4	1.3
Participation rate †	"	%	62.8	63.1	0.4	0.1
Unemployment rate †	"	%	10.4	11.2	0.3	0.0
Job vacancies	August qtr 93	'000	39.0	37.3	18.0	38.9
Average weekly overtime per employee	"	hours	1.15	1.19	-0.5	8.3
Estimated resident population	December qtr 92	million	17.6	n.a.	0.2	1.1
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals	August 93	'000	240	257	5.5	20.8
Incomes						
Company profits before income tax (e)	June qtr 93	\$m	3 978	4 435	-1.8	33.6
Av. weekly earnings, full-time adults; ordinary time	August qtr 93	\$	602.40	n.a.	0.8	2.8
Financial markets						
Interest rates (c) (monthly average)						
90-day bank bills †	October 93	% per annum	4.80	n.a.	-1.0	-17.9
10-year Treasury bonds †	"	"	6.50	n.a.	-5.1	-26.6
Exchange rate — \$US (c)	"	per \$A	0.6521	n.a.	-4	-10

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted figures where available. (b) For percentage changes, a minus sign indicates an increase in the deficit; no sign means a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus. (c) Source: Reserve Bank of Australia. (d) Later figures expected to be released Wednesday, 24 November 1993. (e) Later figures expected to be released Thursday, 25 November 1993.

NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.

Percentage change from same period previous year

Key State indicators

	Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
New capital expenditure*	March qtr 93	-0.1	4.7	-9.3	16.8	38.7	20.3	n.a.	n.a.	6.3
Retail turnover (trend estimate)	September 93	-1.2	5.3	3.0	5.0	11.1	1.2	n.a.	5.0	3.0
New motor vehicle registrations†	September 93	-9.6	-2.1	-23.1	-10.0	-5.8	-20.8	7.9	21.0	-10.0
Number of dwelling unit approvals*	September 93	0.2	14.5	30.0	-13.9	20.3	-4.4	173.6	-37.4	11.4
Value of total building work done	June qtr 93	-5.0	-6.1	18.6	13.0	31.3	-17.3	-6.7	-11.2	2.8
Employed persons*	October 93	0.9	0.7	2.5	-0.8	4.6	-1.5	0.4	3.1	1.3
Capital city consumer price index	June qtr 93	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.1	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9
Av. weekly earnings (full-time adult ordinary time)	August qtr 93	3.0	2.1	5.2	3.6	-0.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.8
Population	December qtr 92	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.1
Room nights in licensed hotels and motels, etc.	June qtr 93	4.6	3.6	12.2	-0.6	8.3	6.0	13.3	-7.1	6.4

* Seasonally adjusted except for NT and ACT. † Seasonally adjusted.

Figures have been taken from a variety of ABS publications. Copies may be obtained from Information Services (see page 11). Some of the figures shown are preliminary, some final, and some are revisions of previously published figures. Users should check the latest relevant publication or with the ABS Information Services if the status of the statistic is important. The ABS should be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of this publication.

